

Revolution in Mexico is Not as Big as Reported

Conservative Review of Conditions in Southern Republic Indicate That Disturbed Districts Are Principally Along the Northern Border. Maderos Are Rich and Their Chief Interests Are in the Upper States Where They Have Large Holdings. Diaz and His Administration Have Been Friendly to Foreign Capital and Have Made It Their Object to Develop Their Country and Install Progressive Methods.

Boston, April 20.—One who has spent many years in Mexico and has been in position to see—has best information concerning the political and industrial affairs of that country, says in the Boston News Bureau concerning the present crisis in that republic.

The so-called revolution is a much smaller affair than people in a distance have been led to imagine, though of course small as it is, it has caused trouble of many kinds.

The Maderos, one of whom is the acknowledged leader of the uprising, are a very wealthy family ofovich Mexican, with their chief interests in the states of California, Colorado and Durango. They have had wonderful fortune in everything they have undertaken and have struck it rich in mines, smelters, rubber, agriculture, cattle, timber and even oil, wine-growing and bee raising. They would be recognized as far as the biggest people in their section were if not that the Terrazas family were the people ahead of them.

Don Luis Terrazas was governor of Chihuahua for long years and turned over the office to his son-in-law, Eduardo Creel, recently minister of foreign affairs, who relinquished it to a local representative of the family. Only very recently an outsider was appointed. Seven adult sons of Don Luis were also well regarded by the Diaz administration. The Terrazas people were the "ins" and the Maderos the "outs." The latter thought some member of their family ought to be made a governor or given a cabinet position, or at least an undersecretaryship, but the cold shoulder was steadily turned to them in the Mexican capital.

When the presidential election came along last year Francisco I. Madero announced himself a candidate in opposition to General Diaz. He was arrested, escaped from prison and soon after the whole world learned that there was a revolution in Mexico. The battles, sorties and bloody havocs have existed almost entirely in the imagination of the Texas reporters. But it has hurt Diaz. Incidentally, it has hurt the Americans in Mexico and those of them who live in the large cities of Mexico and have their interests there are far from happy over the present situation. A certain section of the Mexicans has no love for them.

Of course there have been ambitions men dissatisfaction with being kept in the background, natural-born politicians who deplored that they had to live in a country without politics, and the usual percentage of general scoundrels. Long ago they began in a covert way to attack Diaz for his consideration towards foreigners and, therefore, towards Americans, the "ins" and typical foreigners. The two clerical papers of Mexico City, enjoying a certain immunity from prosecution probably on account of their religious character, uttered and vilified the Americans in season and out of season and broadly intimated that all the valuable concessions and franchises were being given to them to the exclusion of the natives and that the Americans arrogantly took everything and gave back nothing. Diaz's answer invariably was that the Americans by bribing in their money and exploiting concessions and franchises were benefiting the country and what they afterwards did with the money so earned was their own business. But this lack of public-spiritedness by wealthy American individuals and corporations was a salient feature.

Diaz in one of his inaugural addresses over 20 years ago made the very remarkable epigrammatic statement that his purpose was to have "little politics and much administration." For a quarter of a century Mexico was the only progressing country in the world which was almost entirely devoid of politics.

Once a little ruction was planned in Vera Cruz by some notables who in the sacred name of liberty fixed upon a certain morning to raise the flag of revolt, but in the morning fixed upon they were all found dead in their beds. Yet Diaz never pursued his enemies with vengeance, his policy of including them on the contrary to take office in his administration being an injunction of his deathbed.

The measure of administration that Diaz has given Mexico will be fully judged only in the receding perspective of a couple of generations from now. It has been wonderful in its scope and in its accomplishments. Diaz will rank high in history. From one purpose nothing could swerve him—his intention not only to encourage the foreigner to come and spend his money and get rich in Mexico, but also to meet the foreigner half way and against the foreigner's dollars spent in a bona fide way for the development of the country's industries, to spend a dollar of the Mexican treasury. An American colonist who built a house with an ambitious name like the Republic of Mexico naturally got rich. He can, of course, make more money in Mexico than he can in his native land.

This also was natural in protecting the interests of the two French engineers, and a dozen years ago, located a rich copper property in

himself with a lot of his own people in doing so.

The disorders, however, have been referred to the large cities. In the mining camps there is a closer relationship and much greater sympathy between the Americans and the natives.

Mexican officials and professionals and their families seem to be with the Americans and they soon find much in common. The rising generation of Americans in the mining cities and towns and villages realize more and more Mexican than American, a rather startling condition of affairs for the American soldier who comes with preconceived notions. The Indians who work in the mines are treated by the Americans with a great deal of consideration. They supply them with good rations, keep their bodies in the best of repair, pay their posts and furnish them the fundamentals for rejoining when they get back east again.

To add to the embarrassment of the Americans in the large Mexican cities who are being made an instrument of attack by his enemies, came the recent threatening movement of American troops towards the border. This apprehension will not down among American residents of the capital that some one hundred in a foreign nation. They freely assert that the American ambassies, Henry Lane Wilson, formerly a lawyer on the Pacific slope, was connected with the Japanese bunches; that he absconded with the Texas newspaper stories about Japanese soldiers pouring into Mexico as confederates of Japanese money financing the Mexican revolution and about Japanese negotiations for a coal-tar station on the Pacific coast. It was immediately after a hurried visit of Mr. Wilson to Washington that President Taft ordered the troops to San Antonio. Since then the position of the Americans in Mexico has not been of the most pleasing kind.

President Diaz himself feels grievously here by the movement. In a telegram to an English correspondent in New York he states with a positiveness which shows some pain that he did not ask President Taft for any assistance and that Mexico needs no assistance from any one and that, of course he accepts. President Taft's very clear statement regarding the movement of American troops which shows that it has nothing whatsoever to do with any of Mexico's business.

In 20 of the 27 states of Mexico things are running practically as they were before the revolution was heard of, and in Chihuahua itself by far the greater part of the state is unaffected by the trouble. The section of Chihuahua where operations are being conducted is largely desert or wilderness. The same is true of Sonora where for years back there have been little disturbances described by the border reporters as Yaqui Indian rebellions and by the Mexican authorities as depredations of American border outlaws.

The machinery of justice is a little crude in Mexico and in practice there is no manhood suffrage and there is no human corpus and but little trial by jury, and the jails are not as nice as some human people would like them to be and peasant proprietorship has not been extensively cultivated. But then over 80 per cent of the people are ignorant Indians, a mild, gentle people as a general thing, but shockingly untrained, uneducated, unfit for the ballot, not at all eager for peasant proprietorship, having no taste for the labor involved in agriculture but extraordinarily willing to go to work where there is food and shelter, and if jobs were made at all inviting it would only be the surviving fittest that would remain the after a wild struggle to get in.

The problem of the government of Mexico is an appalling one. That Diaz did not throw up his hands but kept at it and year after year accomplished new wonders, is probably the greatest surprise of all for those who know the facts.

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General Alvarado, governor of Yucatan for many years five years ago had a law in Merida and the term to offer himself as a candidate against Diaz, was arrested the same day and next morning was found dead in his cell, a "smudge," a millionnaire chief figure in the leading bank owner of the two lotteries of Yucatan and boss of the benemefit trust, the extraordinarily valuable crop of the very strange peninsula, went to Mexico something over three years ago and secured from President Diaz the position of minister of Finance of the department which has charge of administering the mining laws. He soon announced that he would propose to parliament a new mining code. Its chief feature was a clause that no foreign corporation and no foreigner could own and operate mines in Mexico.

This was a direct and vital blow against the Americans. It made a big stir. It was looked as a particular move and seemed likely to secure the approval of congress. The Americans, thoroughly aroused to their danger, appealed directly to Diaz and pointed out to him that politics was being openly carried on in the bosom of his own administration in spots other than the seat of government.

The transaction, however, came off in which a million pesos were paid a half interest and in which they have the management was really with Mexican industry, and a raw article of politics at that. He made Mexico withdraw the clause, but hurt

S.S.S. KILLS THE GERMS OF SCROFULA

Scrofula belongs to the type of diseases known as blood poison, and is a trouble usually manifested in childhood. The ordinary symptoms of Scrofula are swollen glands about the neck, sores and ulcers on the body, scalp diseases, skin afflictions, weak eyes, poor physical development, etc. The trouble being deeply rooted in the blood, often attacks the bones if the poison is not removed from the circulation and this should be seriously considered in the case of any child who shows symptoms of having scrofulous blood. Some persons who inherit Scrofula reach maturity before the trouble develops, but being bred in the circulation, the disease is bound to show itself in some form. Frequently a debilitating spell of sickness offers a favorable opportunity for the disease to manifest itself. S. S. S. is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and by going down into the circulation, and ridding it of the scrofulous germs, and enriching the blood with healthy corpuscles, S. S. S. cures Scrofula permanently. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, and is perfectly safe for children. If you or your child have any symptoms of Scrofula, begin the use of S. S. S. at once and get the disease forever removed from the system. Book on the blood, and any medical advice free. S. S. S. is for sale at drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SHORE BIRDS ARE BEING KILLED ENTIRELY OFF NEW YORK CHURCHES PROVE TO BE FIRE TRAPS ALSO

Government Finds Itself Driven to Stringent Measures to Save Feathered Inhabitants of Eastern Coast.

Washington, April 21.—The days of good sport among gulls who frequent nearly marshes, shore lines and estuaries on every Saturday excursion for a day's hunt at the shorebird visitors are numbered. Experts of the department of agriculture declare that throughout the eastern United States shore birds are fast vanishing, and that it is only a question of a short time before they will disappear entirely.

Formerly numerous species swarmed along the Atlantic coast and in the gulf of Mexico but the amateur sportsman have so flushed into the regions where the birds feed and nest that extermination seems inevitable.

The term shore bird is applied to a group of long-legged slender-billed birds, mostly plain-colored birds. More than sixty species of them occur in North America. The black-bellied plover or sandpiper, much sought after by the hunter, occurred along the Atlantic seaboard in great numbers years ago, but it is only seen as a straggler. The golden plover, once exceedingly abundant east of the great plains, is now very rare. West flocks of long-billed dowitchers for early winter in the bays and estuaries along the coast of Louisiana, now they occur only in infrequent flocks of a half dozen or less. The Eskimo curlew within the last decade has been exterminated, and the other curlews greatly reduced in number.

No official notifications have been filed against any churches, and the report is that the church authorities are prompt in carrying out all recommendations.

The idea of the fire officials is that

every church building should be equipped with fire-fighting apparatus the same as any other public building.

On the eve of his departure for Europe, Enrico Caruso, leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera company, has discovered a voice which he declares is remarkable and which he says he will take along to bear again on his return to the United States.

The owner of the voice is Roy La Pearl, an aristocrat at the Barnum and Bailey circus, who never had a singing lesson in his life. He is only 29 years old and began singing in the circus only three weeks ago. Carried him Saturday night and was struck to the simple beauty of the song and the clear voice of the singer.

Richard Bohannon and Helen Levy, employees in a fashionable apartment house in a fashionable apartment house, died in the Harbin hospital here early last night from injuries received late last night when the elevator of the apartment house dropped from the seventh floor to the bottom of its shaft.

Fine feathers will not make fine feathers in this state next Easter. Between that time the new "plumage bill," passed at the earnest solicitation of the Audubon society, will go into effect. The bill, if successfully enforced, will leave women's best-groomed baronets of gartered and feathered. A heavy fine is the penalty for violation.

The iniquitous vagrants of featherless hats in New York already is being planned for by the milliners. It is a serious and perplexing question with them. The big milliners declare that they will suffer heavy loss, as the time is too short to dispose of their contracts or cancel standing orders.

Carried Alderman Wroth, Conroy, Isherwood, Coen and Thomas voting "Yes."

Moved by Alderman Wroth, seconded by Alderman Isherwood that warrant in the sum of \$1266.55 be paid Glass & Fischer, on account of sewer construction, as per terms of agreement, amount so paid to be deducted on the March, 1911, estimate.

Carried Alderman Wroth, Conroy, Isherwood, Coen and Thomas voting "Yes."

Moved by Alderman Wroth, seconded by Alderman Isherwood that all bills in connection with Glass & Fischer's sewer contract, that are audited as correct by the City Auditor, shall be paid by regular warrant interval between council meetings, if necessary.

Carried Alderman Wroth, Conroy, Isherwood, Coen and Thomas voting "Yes."

Upon motion council adjourned.

J. W. ELDER.

Mayor.

JOHN B. McMANUS.

Clerk.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL—APRIL 17, 1911, 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

Special meeting of the City Council called for the purpose of considering matters in connection with Glass & Fischer's contract for building the new sewer system.

All councilmen duly notified as required by ordinance.

Meeting called to order by Mayor Elder.

Present: Alderman Wroth, Conroy, Isherwood, Coen and Thomas.

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